Abstract

Background: The development of artificial permanent pacemakers (PPMs) for electrical control of cardiac rhythm has greatly enhanced a physician's ability to treat cardiac dysrhythmias. Cardiac conductive disorders cause bradycardia that can result insufficient circulation and need to be pacing. Inspite of effective technologic progresses in cardiac pacemakers and its high clinical value, pacemakers have some complications that can reduce function and appear valvular disorders in some patients.

Method: In this study ٦٠ patients receiving permanent pacemaker were observed for ٦ months by echocardiography and pacemaker analyzing. Patient's sex, age, Electrocardiography before pacing, Ejecion-Fracion (LVEF) before pacing, valvular disorders and post pacing echogardiograghy is evaluated.

Conclusion: Reduction in left ventricle ejection fraction relates to patients age range in elders is more. Tricuspid insufficiency after receiving pacemaker has been increased. Also location and kind of pacemaker has important role in heart failure that apical pacemakers can reduce LVEF more.

Keywords: Heart failure, Pacemaker, Heart block